General Order No. 6. This order of General Carangton was evidently occasioned by the difficulties in Hendricks and Brown counties. Those troubles have been grossly exaggerated by the press and the telegraphic reports. We published yesterday morning a statement of the affair in Brown county. which we are assured is correct, and it changes the phase of it materially. We are also informed by responsible persons that the Republicans were the aggressors at Danville and that the assult upon Demograts was unjustifiable and inexcusable General Caraingron was undoubtedly influen-

ced by the first reports of these affairs, highly colored by Republican partisaus for party effect, when he penned his Order No. 6. It is one sid ed, not general, as it'should have been. Every reader appreciates this. He should have denounced all secret political orders alike. The very practices which he charges to be criminal in one order have their counterpart in those of the opposite side. Why, then, should any distinction be made between the two? What justice or fairness in such a course?

The General says that no citizen "need fear that any one will interfere with his rights, nor doubt that he will be protected in their enjoyment." This has not been the case, as the military commandandant well knows. There would not have been a secret order in Indiana to day, among Democrats at least, if the rights of the citizen had not been trampled upon. It has been the gross interference with the very rights which the General concedes the citizen should enjoy undisturbed, that has called into existence secret orders. Not knowing any of their obligations, signs, or signals, we believe the consideration which influenced their organization was the necessity felt by the people, to secure, by such combinations that protection of their rights, and that exemption from mob law to which they were justly entitled, and which it is the duty of the Government to extend to them. Let the people feel that these rights are secure, then all occasion for secret societies will disappear, and such organizations will not be sustained. The General also recommends all to "forbear the use of words or emblems that embitter parties and compromise or outrage the loyal sentiments of any." The obligation to avoid the use of emblems

or epithets, calcutate to wound or exasperate the feelings of any citizen, rests upon all alike. Can it be any more offensive for a Republican to witness the emblems to which they object, than it is for a Democrat to be stigmatized by them as "butternuts," or "copperheads," on account of his principles? Why did not the General as urgently insist upon the disase of those epithets by Republicans, which gave rise to what he calls the objectionable emblems, as he does the Democrats to forbear the use of the latter? It is the application of the terms "treason," "traitor," and "disloyal," to Democrats, by their political opponents which "creates constant conflict and alarm in more than half the counties of the State." Let the Republicans treat their party opponents with courtesy and candor, then the asperities and conflicts which every good man regrets, will be avoided, and General Carrington will be spared the necessity of lecturing the people upon their duties as citizens, and on the political history of the country.

This order of the Military Commander fur nishes many suggestions for reflection. And not only his orders but his acts. We have a civil government in Indiana. There has been no resistance to its authority. Any civil officer, a township constable even, can serve any writ or arrest any person, without molestation or hindrance if properly authorized. Certainly the citizens of Indiana are as loval and law-abiding as Massachusetts, yet mark the contrast. The one has a military commandant, the other has not. In Indiana we have a military police, and alledged violations of civil law are treated as offenses against military law. Citizens are arrested by military authorities without process of law, upon mere suspicion and at the instigation of personal or party opponents or spies. The civil government of Indiana is thus subordinate to Federal military authority, exercised by officers who are expected to recognize no other allegiance but the Administration in power and yield implicit obedience to its orders. Such is not the case in Massachusetts. Can we arrive at any other conclusion than In diana has no longer a local self-government,

The present military commandant may act from conscientions convictions of duty. He may intend no wrong. It may be his purpose to do right in all things. If the functions which he exercises should be placed in the hands of a bad and ambitious man, what then? Even General Carrington assumes upon his own responsibility and judgment to set up a test of loyalty, regardless of the Constitution and the laws, and to declare who shall be considered as public enemies and receive punishment as such.

A few years hence, the present assumptions of power will be regarded with astonishment, and the surprise will be that a free and intelligen people should have submitted to them. In the present perils of the country, there is but one path of safety and that is to regard the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. Let its authority, its guarantees and its obligations be respected. We say to our public officials, in all sincerity, quit this humbuggery about secret political organizations. Respect and secure to the people their constitutional rights then all such organizations will be shorn of the little influence or power they now possess.

The Democracy will not be the aggressors upon the rights and privileges of any person or any party. They have not been. They have suffered personal detraction and have permitted their motives and principles to be maligned, with the hope that the storm of languicism which now rages so fiercely would pass by, leaving the Constitution and the Government unimpared, to which they will cling with the same tenacity as the mariner to the last plank. The Democracy want peace in Indiana. They have made and will continue to make great sacrifices to procure it. The responsibility of the future, however, rests with the public officials, and it is for them to say, as the guardians of popular rights and adminstrators of the law, whether they will insure domestic trangility and secure the blessings of liberty to all alike, as they have the power to do and which should be the first and highest object of every good government and all its representa-

From the Millwaukee News. We now commence the new era that will ing disaster to these home traitors. The draft is about to come. \* \* \* The iron hand is about to close on Northern traitors. . . Now, indeed, we commence to deal with our home traitors.—[Chicago Tribune, 14th.

If the Administration has any friends in this quarter, they will endeavor to stop the blab of his shallow calumniator. Its coarse abuse of the people would stir the very stones of the street to

Of the same purport is the following, from the Washington (Forney's) Chronicle of last

Thursday:-If one traitor can be worse than another, it is he who, safe from peril and comfortable in his own home, plots and counterplots in order to deov his own Government. We can well understand why the Pederal author-But it seems to us that the time for dalliance is past; and we are right glad, from the indications to which we have referred to, believe that the Government is coming to the same conclu-

Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, at Chicage. word must be lisped. The leach must suck away; The following is a synopsis of the speech de labor must sweet away; Chase may print his evered by Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, at Chiengo, greenbacks away; Morrill may levy more tariffs: on Saturday evening last. It contains a good away more graves, more hospitals, more taxes, many thoughts and suggestions applicable to the more free negroes, more debts; and all that conpresent time, and eminently worthy of considera. tractors may increase and sport their wealth, and

tion by every good citizen: rether. The interest of Democrats is equal to der Abolition polities, a divided Republic, a closed that of Republicans, in the unity and value of the Mississippt, and a disgraced nation. God help Republic. If the vessel goes down, our freight, us when such men rule. our homes, our all, is whelmed by the same lood. We, Democrats, pay the same taxes, owe lost, so are the Republicans. We are all in the same boat, though we row with different skulls.

When violence is done to our laws and liberties, all feel it. Our vigilance and criticizm is necessary, in a time like this, when war tends to aggrandize power. It has come to this now, that security to life, liberty, and happiness is the exception at the South, and violence is the rule. The same result is threatened North. But he did not despair. The Union foundations remained, though the tabric was partially shattered by revolution. Revolution in the South was open; in the North it was insidious. The one makes bold its designs and bare its arm of treason; the other takes the dangerous form of satriotism, and strikes at our constitutional vigor and life. In this chaos of violence and doubt the mind turns toward the Democracy-a party ever jealous of the encroachments of powerwhich ever took reproach to avoid disunionwhich guarded State rights, while it defied foreign dictation. The speaker looked upon the Democracy as the only hope of bringing about the reunion of this dissevered land. They would do it by the action of the States under the Con stitution, and in a National Convention. In all their conduct they would adhere to the law. If the laws made recently to oppress them and break the Constitution were declared by the courts to be illegal, the Democracy would stand by the courts; and in defense of the law as interpreted by them, they would dare alt. If the laws were wrong, they had the ballot to reform thems. and if the attempt be made to wrest that power from them, they would defend it with their lives. So long as the war was conducted for the maintenance of the rightful authority of the Government, they gave it their means, their men, and their whole heart. When it was perverted, they entered their protests and will continue to protest, because such a warfare brings disaster and disunion. Every day of failure shows it The Democracy were in favor of all Constitutional ways to reach the old Union. They were on posed to any peace with disunion; opposed to any war which would bring disunion. They are in and embitter the conflict. They were in deroga-

will and do denounce them. demnity bill and arbitrary arrests. He discussed | will rest content with a brief synopsis. He first these matters at length. In speaking of the fiscal | noticed the platform of principles upon which the measures of the late Congress, he charged that Democracy of this State triumphed last October: the immense banking system of Mr. Chase was and held that "inasmuch as we then expressed a partisan scheme; that it was part of a plan to our opposition to a war for conquest and subjugacontrol all the interests of the country from tion, we should do so now." He was opposed to Washington as a centre. He opposed this con- a "system of taxation by which white citizens are

the financial question, Mr. Cox said: this Congress has done it. They have not even | war." had the grace to follow precedents, and trust the He believed that the ulterior design of this Ad-President with the power to issue Treasury notes. ministration is to abolish Slavery everywhere un-Search as I have all the laws from June 30, 1812, | der the plea of "military necessity." He "would to the act of Dec. 23, 1857, and in these eighteen never vote one dollar for emancipation any acts, by name the President is to issue; but under where " Our Congressman then referred to Mr. Mr. Chase's auspices as chief fiscal clerk to the | Lincoln's Proclamation. He characterized it as President, beginning with the act of July 17, "an insult to every true lover of our popular form 1861, the 'Secretary of the Treasury' is made of government," It united the South and dithe trustee of this immense power It is a power | vided the North, "It contributed nothing to the land; bonds, as boundless as the wish of Fortnua. | made free daily; "but," said he, "is it by virtue tus, are at his disposal; machinery is authorized of the Proclamation?" He ther referred to the to be fixed in the Treasury for the engrav. arguments used by Gov. Andrews and others in ing and printing of these paper promises; the favor of a Negro Army Bill-that thousands of centres of trade and the circumference of negroes were easer to engage in the war. The commerce may be rocked and startled, at the Republicans must now admit, that, to get negroes will of this Prospero of the green ocean of into the army they must even be conscripted!

year, gathered by his thousands of paid collect. of Robespierre never witnessed such tyrannical ors and subordinates, depletes the people and fills | legislation! The unqualified suspension of ha his coffers. The estimates to July 1, 1863, were beas corpus is something against which an indigestimated by him at \$988,000,000, and to July 1. nant people have a right to s. cak. Said Mr. H., 1864, \$1,100,000,000 and the actual appropriations were near two billions! Connected with this im- immured without process of law." Congress mease receipt and disbursement, is a system of then passed an Indemnity Bill to cover up their banking, based on his bonds, more extensive than own infamy. Said Mr. Harrington, "they even ever Biddle dreamed; a system which would made men swear they would not prosecute those make Jackson's bones writhe in their sepulchre.

Who is not enamored of this splendid Government? How millions play before the eve where hundreds were once seen! What a government of strength is this where once it was scarcely felt played with the easy vessel, which never strained grand debts, our magnificent banks, our dictatorial assumption of power, the monarchies of Eu. | Said he, "I believe the policy of the Democratic Austria are constitutional; England and Italy are a wild democracy compared with this new autocratic system at Washington! And is this creature of Congress, this incon-

ontractors, for clothes, and shoddy, shoes, guns, when they return. ships, and mules; though these are rank with the the ready millions which those who bask in Exmean the promotion given to the lackeys of pow er over the soldiers who have undergone the hardships of the field. But I mean that system of scandalous favoritism promoted by the tariff. which is gradually impoverishing the West, to did my part to expose this inequality of taxation | barian. in Congress, especialty as it bore upon the West. For this I was met with abuse from every ignorant echo of the Abolition mercenary who published a newspaper in the West. But I am determined the people West shall know it, whether makes them love New England or not. I affirm that the high tariff, combined with an inconvertible paper currency, do favor the New Engbounty to the manufacturer should be estimated I 09 per cent. At the same point, under the statements that the Administration never wished pecie basis, it would be 50 per cent., or less than the war to cease or the South to come back-for

one half received under the specie basis Morrill tariff and its amendments, which make If there be no truth in this, why is it not denied coin alone the medium to pay the duties. We by authority? It is idle to talk of treating a are thus doubly robbed by this Chase currency statement from such a man as Wood with conand by the tariff beside. If any one doubts, let tempt, and such a statement as this, in which the him look over the lists of dividends paid at Bos- life of the country is involved. If it be not true, ton. I have a list of companies, taken from the let's hear it denied, and then for the proof. The Boston Courier of January, 1863, showing an documents should be put forth, if there be no average of 40 per cent. extras, of eleven compa- pledge of honor on the subject; and if there be, nies. I say, moreover, on good authority, that all obligations of the sort should be removed. three companies alone, who make delaines and Was there a chance for an honorable settlement printed calicoes, with a capital of \$5,000,000 rejected by the authorities at Washington? Let have, under this paper and tariff sytsem, made this mystery be cleared up .- Louisville Democrat. \$2,000,000 the past year, or 40 per cent; and al most exclusively from the middle class of females n the Middle and Western States! This must time on its hands while vigorously prosecut go on and a Western man must be silent or be the prolongation of the war, is going into the alled a copperhead. How long before the West plantation business. It is about organizing into will be thus drained dry by New England? This regiments all male negroes at the West, and continual wearing away of the stone by this si- working gangs of negro women and children for lens and insidious dropping must be stopped. We agricultural purposes, at Helena, Arkansan, Iswill have nothing left if this war goes on, and the land No. 10, besides colonies for Texas .- [N. Y. paper and tariff policy continues, but debts to World. New England. By the census of 1860, there was of real and personal property of the States pow in the Union, \$11,000,000,000; and by the speech of Mr. Spaulding, of the Ways and Means, there will be incurred, by June 1864, a debt of \$2,000 .-000,000. Add to this, the debts of the towns. counties and States, and at least one-fifth of the

Lincoln must issue more proclamations; and peg New England show her inventive genius and dominant intellect; and the people, in return for Mr. Cox said all our interest are bound up to- all their lavish treasure and blood, will find, un-

I cannot complain of the Yankee tact which secures such benefits to its own section. But I the same allegiance as Republicans. If we are do camplain of the Western Republicans, who invariably help New England to this plethoric condition, and increase her greed by what it feeds on. Why then this idiotic denunciation of Democrats | The New Englander understands what we of the

He can divide the Universe straightway into things that do and do not pay. I think it high time the people of this part of the nation had begun to do some cyphering for themselves. We have New Englanders enough here in the West, it would seem, to discover the erests of the West. Let the people who live here in Chicago-the great grain entrepot of the West, where the industries of the West are hived and diffused, begin the study, and instruct others by the press, speech and bailot. One of your accomplished citizens-Mr. Hayes, the City Domptroller, has already proven, in a speech not yet answered, that by the tariff system, in order to raise fity four millions (as in 1860,) it cost the community the increased price paid for articles mported, as well as for articles manufactured, three hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars! Add to this, fifty per cent for the price of gold or exchange, and you will have the results of the present tariff.

Surely the agriculture of the West represented here in Chicago, a city whose citizens, especially those of German orign before me, are the representatives of Western labor, have a right to demand from those princes of the Puritan blood some little mitigation of these outrageous exactions. If you can express it in no other way, let your election express it next Tuesday.

Mr. Cox closed his remarks by an appeal to he people to labor for reform in these and other matters, as preliminary to the great contest of 1860, when the rubbish of the destrovers would be cleared away, and the people, again under democratic auspices, would rebuild upon the old Union basis, and preserve their constitutional privileges and personal liberties.

### Speech of Hon. H. W. Harrington, at Columbus, Indiana.

COLUMBUS, IND., April 18, 1863. ED. STATE SENTINEL: Hon. Henry W. Harrington, in compliance with an invitation from favor of trying reason to reach the hearts and in the Democratic Club of this place, addressed a terests of the recusants, as well as force. Force large and enthusiastic crowd at the Court House alone would prove atterly futile. All the acts of last night, which, for appropriateness and richness the recent Congress seemed designed to prolong of style, has scarcely been surpassed by any of our modern orators. Mr. Harrington takes a tion of the traditions and institutions of this broad and cosmopolitan view of affairs. He does land. Therefore they fail. They failed to unite | not descend to the low and vulgar slang of which the North; they served only to unite the South; party speeches are so characteristic; but exhibits they were revolutionary and seditious; and we at once the eloquence of an orator promoted by Democrats as the "Constitutional Opposition," the purest and holiest patriotism. To give a verbatim report of Mr Harrington's speech, Mr. Cox discussed the confiscation bills, the would, perhaps, require more space than you proclamation and the conscription law, the in | would be willing to give; therefore, your readers solidation of the Government, and defended the compelled to pay for negroes." Millions of dolrights of the States. As properly interpreted, lars are sought to be expended in Missouri in they neither lead to secession or Abolition. On this manner. "Is this act" says be, "of emancipution in Missonri calculated to aid in the sup-"As I would not place in the hands of one pression of the rebellion?" He would like man unlimited control over the muscle of all the "some loyal' Republican to show any 'military' milita of the country, so neither would I trust | necessity in forceing emancipation in that State?" Salmon P. Chase, or any one else, with all the "This scheme of Abolitionism," said he, "is the money and money making of the country. Yet grand object sought to be accomplished in this

that no man can, or ought to exercise. Millions suppression of the rebellion, or to the support of -bundreds of millions of his greenbacks fill the Abolitionism." He admitted that slaves were Mr. Harrington then briefly summed up the legis-Taxation, to the amount of \$180,000,000 per lation of the Thirty-seventh Congress. The days "the people will never tolerate the idea of being who so illegally and arbitrarily arrested them."

The Congress also passed a law giving the Secretary of the Treasury exclusive control of the monied department of the Government. He may deposit and withdraw whenever and wherever or known? What ample corkage now holds the he pleases. With reference to the Conscription anchor of the ship, where once a silker, thread Bill, Mr. H. said; "a sweeping Conscription Bill-grossly unconstitutional and arbitrary, has its gossamer film! How nearly we approach, been passed. The sword the purse, and the libwith our standing armies, by conscription, our erties of the people are at the foot of the Executive." He counseled submission to it, however, rope. Russia and Turkey are free; France and party is to submit to the laws, no matter how corrupt and unconstitutional, until they have a constitutional method to repeal them.'

His only hope for the restoration of the Union, liberty, peace, and fraternity, was in the future vertible paper money, used to pay all debts? success of the Democratic party. In 1864 the Ah, no, It will do for the soldiers and the peo- great battle will be fought. The vote in that It did not answer to pay the four million year will determine whether we are to have libdebt of 1847, or the interest on the public cents. erty or a despotic Government. The Democratic Gold for these! Paper will do for the people, but | party will raise no rebellion as long as they are not for the Custom House; and why? Gold is permitted the freedom of voting and speaking. worth a premium of 50 cents; and, to pay the Said Mr. Harrington, "the right of the people to customs in coin, it gives that much more of a vote and speak shall be maintained." He deprotection to the monopolists and manufacturers | nounced the repeated efforts of the Republicans of New England. This despotism of purse and to abolitionize the army. In this respect the sword at Washington, is held together by the co freedom of the press has been curtailed. Rehesive power of public plunder. I do not mean publican papers are scattered throughout the the plunder of the millions to jobbers, favorites, army. The object is to secure the soldiers' vote

Armies are distracted and demoralized, that corruption of shameless officials. I do not mean | they may build up an anti-slavery sentiment. No man gets a coloneley unless he subscribes to ecutive favor receive for their flattery. I do not the doctrines of negro equality. Mr. Harrington closed by appealing to Democrats to stand by their principles and organizations, to oppose all unconstitutional acts, by voting; and it is there the Democracy of old Burtholomew will continue to fight against the dark cohorts of Abolitionism, glut the pockets of the New England nabobs. I and against the present friends of the black bar-

#### Damning Charge Against the Administration.

On Tuesday evening last, at a tremendous

meeting of the Democracy at the the Cooper In-

stitute, New York city, Fernando Wood made the following statement: "I have stated before, and I repeat, that on land manufacturers enormously, as their enor the 12th of December last propositions were made mous profits vouch; and that these profits are to the President which would have made peace, sucked out of the veins of western industry. The with Union, before the first of April. I have been waiting for some authorized denial of my at the point where the fabric goes into the hands stament that I might produce the documents. It of the retailer. At that point the cost under the has not been denied, because they can not deny paper basis is \$209, which gives a protection of it. It is not necessary for me to prove by these

I have the documents to prove it.' Thus is the West robbed doubly by the shrewd | Bring out the documents. Let's have them.

The Administration, having plenty of spare

There is but one Irish Mormon at Salt Lake, but he "improves his opportunities." He has nine wives and forty-seven children.

The Legislative Investigating Committee whole real and personal estate of the country is have hardly got fairly started yet. There was clean gone. But this must go on; and not a not a quorum present yesterday. From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

VICTORY IN CONNECTICUT PREFERRED BY THE Administration to VICTORY AT CHARLESTON-ASPECT OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS-MILLI-TARY AFFAIRS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, 4C. From the Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Two events of importance to the Administration have happened since my last-the election in Connecticut and the repulse at Charleston. If the alternative of victory in either place was presented, there is no doubt those in power here would take the triumph for the Republican party at the polls, in preference to the fall of Charles ton. In fact, partisan speeches of this purport were often made, pending the Connecticut canvass. Had there been as much hard work displayed in moving our armies in the field, as there was to carry that contest, an important victory would have been won over the enemy, long ere this. Let us glance at this for a moment. In Washington, every Federal officer was forced to contribute-contractors treble all others; every Connecticut man here was sent home to vote, with expenses paid; over one thousand convales cent soldiers from camp and hospital, were given a furlough of thirty days, if they would go home and vote the Republican ticket; selections were made of Republicans only from Connecticut re riments, at Arlington Hights, and Democrats were peremptorily refused any absence. This makes more than Buckingham's majority-to say nothing of the funds raised in New York and Isewhere to make it certain by purchasing votes in the State. The same rule was applied to all officers there, as in New Hampshire-who intended, or did dare, to vote the Democratic ticketdismissal from the service. Is it any wonder, then, that with this immense pressure, the result was an Administration triumph? The repulse at Charleston was generally anti-

cipated here, even in some sensible official quarers. If the iron clads stood a fair trial in invalnerability, the most sanguine could not understand how thirty four guns could be worked against three hundred in forts and batteries; for, no shot had penetrated the fleet, it was evident that the terrible pounding which it would receive would batter the port holes and turrets to such an extent as to prevent a successful working of the guns. In fac', such was the case with the ironclads not immediately in range of the enemy's guns. But the Administration went blindly to work to take Charleston, over a year ago. They gave the enemy full notice of their intention; ind, not content with the hue and cry over it they permitted the principal hand-organ, the Philadelphia Press, to publish full details of the contemplated attack. Gentlemen direct from Charleston three weeks since, who were properly rouched for, called on the Navy Department, and remonstrated against any attack being made. They believed it to be utterly impossible for the place to be taken, either by land or water. As ong ago as last September, the Charleston Courier gave a description of the defences of the city then, based on a personal visit of the editor. "I is scarcely possible," it says, "within range of easy vision, to place one's eye on any prominent spot that is not frowning with ordnance of the most approved and destructive character. As auxiliaries to the effectiveness of these enemyleterring fortifications, there are also obstructions seen, which altogether beget a confidence in cedented in the history of mankind. those possessing a knowledge of their character | " t leads irresistibly to the conclusion that superior engineering skill has made, and is still

made them once and again kiss the bitter rod of defeat and humiliation within our precincts. A fire, north, south, east, and west, direct, cross, them; that the country is incurring a debt at any lunging, and concentrated, with other formidaone hindrances, and before getting out of the range of these engines of destruction of one line of fortification, running directly within range of those of a dozen others, would, in the opinion of those of experience, render the situation of any foe, in an attack, on Charleston, extremely hazardous, if not, perhaps, wholly inextricable." Our foreign relations are assuming a grave aspect, and no concealment is made of the fact.

Secretary Seward has sent out dispatches to Minister Adams which must cause no little trouble regarded as a belligerent act. It is a little strange that Sumner is found here almost daily in consultation with the President, making determined f the enemy at home.

Military affairs on the Rappahannock are still nactive, beyond a series of grand reviews, for which Gen. McClellan was once attacked so bitterly by the radicals. No movement has yet been hard and dusty for over a week. The Pres ident has ended his visit, and the telegraphic con-Lee is still on the opposite side of the Rappahan nock, with its ranks reported to be fast filling up with conscription. It is not the general belief, nowever, that a battle will be fought when Hooker crosses. The enemy have always retreated aland just at the moment when we resume the offensive, thus worrying us into the summer and colonging the campaign. This will certainly be he policy now, when the enemy need so much

the supplies of the coming spring crop. The Boston Commercial, a strong Administrathe President. It is characteristic of the wing of that in buying articles that come from abroad the party, bent on disunion, with Chase for Prest they help to take bread out of the soldiers' dent of the North. In speaking of the proclamation for a day's fasting and prayer for the resto- finally, perhaps, to defeat all their gallant efforts ration "of the country to its former happy condition of unity and peace," it says: "May the tongue be withered ere it is answered-that prays for the restoration of that old 'unity and peace' this world; to make our place a blot on the map, That unity was crime; that peace worse than

Washington is filled with visitors. The hotel lists stretch out into columns in the daily papers. act of refusing to wear foreign garments, they while the boarding houses are likewise crowded. The theatres are in full blast.

### From the Mississippi Squadron. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

HELENA, ARK. April 13, 1863. Ep. STATE SENTINEL -The big thing is blast, and with any kind of good luck Vicksburg extent of the effort yet to be made. is ours, but if we fail this time I beg our readers

Bruce and the spider.

he are searching the houses for arms and blankets, diers to endure their hard life and scanty rations, &c., with U. S. stamped upon them. Do the and take all cheerfully for patriotism. Can we poor fools know no better, or do they want to be do nothing for patriotism ourselves? prosecuted for burglary and high handed theft. How do officers and privates get their blankets. etc., from Government? Simply by purchasing them from the Quartermasters, who are there for that purpose, and an officer or private can take all his pay in blankets if he chooses, provided the but that of robbery legalized, can take them from him, and not then if there is such a thing as meum and teum left in the land. But my word for and once had a copy of their oath, all of which it, some of these agents will be brought to by a he derived from Southern members of Congress. round turn, and will strand on a lea shore, while some of whom were avowed members, and some he true and real villains will be brought to jus tice. The fuss that certain parties are making, members the oath, and can repeat it in substance. is upon the principle of reformed prostitutes, viz, If the Journal wishes to publish the whole about themselves. "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

Evil to him who evil thinks. Enclosed I send you the following paraphrase Knights of the Golden Circle, and the oath of the on the Bonny Blue Flag, written by a fore-castle Republican secret society.

See, on the Temple Liberty our Goddess, Freedom, the whole truth, rather than such part only as is Weeping o'er the rebel broad that wrecks her happy See our Flag drooping that our forefathers died to Oh! keep that flag floating boys Or fill one common grave.

Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah for our gellant tars, and Stars.

At Henry and Donelson we Footed them complete, And the "Chillicothe" is Fostered now to join the gloritraitors dink their spirits to fire nature's laws, We will give them some strong Porter boys to sober

Hurrah! &c., &c.

along the Paymaster.

During the President's recent visit to the army of the Rappahannock, while he was proceeding in a carriage, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln, to a grand review, the troops formed a line on each side of the way. As the Presidential cortege passed along, the men remained silent, until passing through a brigade which had been reviewed the day previous, the soldiers in a repectful manner requested Mr. Lincoln to send

lature .- - [ Milwaukee News.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 16th. Getting on a War Footing.

THE CONTEST AT THOSE TWO POINTS-GRAVE FAULT FOUND WITH THE LADIES FOR WEARING SILK AND LACES-AND WITH THE MEN FOR WEARING CLOTH .- THE WAR TO GO ON FOR TWO YEARS LONGER, AT LEAST.

It may be doubted whether our people are yet fully alive to the arduous character of the task they have undertaken, in vindicating the sovereignty of their States against so powerful an enemy. If they truly appreciated it, we believe that there would not be such a sumptuous dress in our streets; nor such a demand for costly fabrics not produced at home, which must be purased in the enemy's country and smuggled across the line. We should not have heard so much lately of constitutional opposition to impressment for the subsistence of our forces; nor would Congress be spending its time in discus sing abstract propositions concerning the unconstitutionality of martial law, and defining the differences between martial and military law.

Jealousy of executive usurpations, and of all approaches to the consolidated government, is to be highly approved, not only in peaceful times, even in the case of any ordinary kind of war. For example, in the Federal States, our enemies. there was no excuse for the slavish subservience which has so basely yielded all State rights, and rights of individual citizens, to the tyranny of a dictatorship, for their war is of an ordinary kind: they are not fighting for their existence, but for the subjugation of their neighbors; they are not invaded by hostile armies laying waste their soil, confiscating their property, and menacing the destruction of their institutions.

There was no better reason for yielding up their liberties for the prosecution of this war than there would have been in the Mexican war. And we trust that the record of the Confederates may always present the illustrious contrast, which it does up to this time of guarding the sovereigny of States, and individual libetries even in the very agony of war waged for our entire destruction. Here, up to the present moment, we have no press censorship, no postoffice, especially no arbitrary imprisonments, no universal suspension of the habeas corpus by military authority, afterwards demnified by acts of a servile and cowardly Congress. Our Congress and our State Legislature still govern the country, each within its own sphere and jurisdiction, and any power of military arrests has been carefully limited by previous laws and confined within the narrowest limits of necessity by the moderation of the Executive. This state of things is a source of just pride, and must be maintained to the end of the war, if possible

It will be also very well, very comfortable and gratifying, if we can see out this war without re neing any of the luxuries of refined life; if we all can continue to wear fine cloth, without injury done to the cause or wrong to the soldiers, r to the poor; if the ladies can continue to be radiant in silk and lace without paying the enemy a premium for continuing the war; if they can ride sleek horses without damaging our artillery service; if, in short, this giant struggle for the life and honor of our people, and our children, can, in some miraculous manner, be brought to a speedy end, and not entail on us privations; not stint us in any luxuries; not call for even a temporary concentration of all the powers of the naand destructives, movable and fixed, seen and un would be highly agreeable, but, we fear, unpretion in the hands of the military chief. This Most persons, however, are lazily inclined to

put off the hour of painful effort, privation, self denial, by a sort of vague idea that the difficulty making, our city more and more impregnable to will be over soon. They say still-as they have the attack or attacks of that vandal horde, who, been saying steadily for a year and a half-that we know, owe us undying gradge for having three months, or six, will see an end of the war: that it will be time enough to do without accustomed luxuries when we can no longer procure rate; and a few scores of millions, more or less. matters little; further, than home manufactures are coarse and plebian looking; especially, that women in homespun are frights.

The fact is admitted that rich dresses are much more becoming to that amiable sex, and we should always desire to see them resplendent in all the rarest tissues of all the looms of France, or at least elegantly neat in the fabrics of Lowel. Yet they, and alt of us, had better consider at what cost this sort of style is kept up; not present cost in money alone-though that is much, They assume, without doubt, that the fitting out white our soldiers dine on a quarter of a pound of of vessels for the enemy in English ports will be bacon-but a future possible cost in freedom and glory to our country.

In the first place, the war may very probably, we think certainly, last two years more at least. apposition to Seward's policy, and advocating a In the next place, every dollar we pay for even milder one. He has evidently shrewdness enough the most necessary articles-to say nothing of to see that a foreign war is playing into the hands | luxuries, brought through the lines, is a dollar paid into the Yankee purse. The Yankees would ose that trade if the war was at an end and our ports open; so that all the large sums expended for smuggled articles are a direct bribe to our enemies to continue the war. As for the moneys seen made by the army, though the roads have given in payment of English and French fabrics, which come to us direct through the blockade, nd which are not furnished to our market by sorship over it has been removed. The army of | Yankee merchants, (and it is the smallest portion) those moneys are not indeed gained by the enemy, but they are lost to us, and in this way, a gain to the enemy. They add to the load of our debt, which is hereafter to be paid by a great

sacrifice of our stanles. A certain 'amount of that ruinous trade with oreign nations is needful for the supply of our armies with arms, ammunition and shoes; any thing beyond that, for the indulgence of private luxury and extravagance, it is a waste of our life and blood. If the women would but lay this to on paper, is out with a remarkable article on heart! If they once could fully comprehend months, to make the arms fall from their hands; (which the Yankees cannot do without our help) perhaps to fling us at last under the execrable domination of the vilest of all white races of and our name " an hissing "-if they once laid all this to heart, they would make haste to renounce the pomps and vanities, and by the mere would do more for their country than if they

built a dozen iron elad frigates! In truth, we shall soon be forced to put our selves on a war-footing in all things. Our tables, our clothes, our very liberties must be put on a war-footing. The President is not of opinion that we shall see a speedy end of it; and has in a lerter lately published, indicated the nature and

We are asking the planters and farmers to disto call to mind the anecdote of the big-souled courage the planting of cotton and tobacco, for patriotism; to form county committees and col-I hear that the myrmidons of the Powers that lect supplies for patriotism. We expect the sol-

Knights of the Golden Circle. In the Sentinel of to-day (or yesterday) it was truly stated that this order never had existence in this or any Northern State. This statement the Quartermaster has them, and no power on earth, Journal denies. Now we can refer any one to a gentleman of the city who is fully informed about the Knights, knows the origin of the order, opposed to it. The gentleman we allude to reto attack all virtuous women, to keep down talk truth, let it, when it publishes all about the secret society which it says exists among a portion of the Democrats, also publish the oath of the Would it not be better to be canaid and state

calculated to increase the animosity already too common among us? We do not thus write by way of begging any

thing, for this is the first time our opponents ever gave Democrats a high sounding nickname, and the Democrats might profit as well under the cognomen of Knights as they did under such given Hurrah for the Flotilia boys that carries the Stripes | them in a reproachful sense as " Locofoco," or Butternut," for instance. A glance over the country, says the New

York Journal of Commerce, exhibits in the ranks of the conservative men an army of intellectual ability and social refinement, which must be regarded as the grand dependence of the country. Our eminent ex-Presidents, our most distinguished judges, our venerable and wise statesmen, leading men in all the professions, the merchant prices of our great cities, our accomplished scholars, distinguished authors, and men who are renowned the world over as ornaments of American society and public life, all belong to the conservative ranks, and all steadfastly resist the tendency of radicalism to degrade our national character.

CONTRABAND COMMISSION.-Is is said in a Washington dispatch, to be understood there, that Robert Dale Owen, Dr. Howe, of Boston, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has returned and Major McKay, of the army, have been apfrom Washington, \$40,000 in gold richer than pointed a Commission to investigate the condibefore. He obtained this from the secret service tion and necessities of the contrabands, and refund of the War Department. He will, without port on the best means of transferring them into law or authority, employ it in the default of ap propriations resulting from the revolutionary of them will visit Hayti to observe how the probproceedings of his party friends in the late legis | lem thus set before them was there wrought out, and how far its lessons are available in our case.

SPECIAL NOTICES S--T--1860--X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS age and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It in rigorates the body, without stimlating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, reales an appetite and strengthens the system. It is a rtain cure for Dyspepsia, Constigation. Diarrhea, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Hradsche, and prevents Missnatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway. New York.

Jan 12-dAwltaw6m

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes. A REVEREND Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual outine and irregular expensive modes of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means or cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical ability to send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Per

## ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT large citi the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Indianapolls and Fall Creek Gravel Read Company will be held in

Schoolhouse No. 8, in Center township on the sixteenth to the treatment of the Diseases of Females, such as Luday of May at ten o'clock A. M., to elect five Directors for said Company for the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Directors.

POWELL HOWLAND, Sec'y. apr02w3w

# COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate. Y VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF

B Common Pleas of Marion County, Indiana, made at its February term, 1863, in the case of John Wagner and others vs. George Wagner, I will, on Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1863, sell at private sale the following described real estate, situate in said county and State, to-Beginning at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section number fourteen (14,) in township fif-teen (15,) north of range three (3) east; thence tunning

to within six feet of the Central Canal; thence southerly along the east side of said canal, but six feet east thereof, until it strikes the south line of said quarter section. ence east on said south line of said quarter section, to the place of beginning, supposed to contain six acres. Also, block number twenty-three (23,) in the subdivision of the Carson Farm, Inid off by Doniel Yandez and recorded in the Recorder's office of Marion county containing four (4) acres more or less.

Persons desiring to purchase either of said tracts of land will apply to the undersigned at No. 80 West Washington street, city of Indianapolis If said tracts of land are not sold on said 28th day of April, 1863, they will be soud at any time thereafter.

Trans or Salk,—One-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in six months and the balance one-third in twelve months from day of sale; the deferred pay ments to be se ured by notes with approved security pearing interest from date, and payable without any relie whatever from valuation or appraisement laws. Said premises will not be sold for less than their ap-M. RECH, Commissioner

CROCERIES

NEW HOUSE "A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

500 Hhds Su Alvord. 1,000 Hags 500 Barrels Caldwell & Alvord

apr6-wSw

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Selling Cheaper

THAN ANY WESTERN HOUSE.

68,68,68, 68,68,68,

N. Y. PRICES.

Notice of Application for License.

# LICENSE.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL APPLY to the Board of Commissioners of Marion count ana, at their next session, 1863, for a license to sell i toxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, (with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on my premises,) for one year. My place of business and the premises whereon said liquors are to be drank, are located on lots 151 and 152 in Crane's addition to the city of Indianapolis, on the Michigan road, about half a mile from the corporate limits of Indianapolis.

Notice of Application for License. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I WILL APPLY to the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, ana, at their next term, for a license to sell "intexicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time," with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on my premises,) for one year. My place of business and the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold and drank, are located in the Butes House on lot No. four (4), square number fifty-four (54), Illinois street, in Indianapolis, in Center township, Marion county, Indiana. apr6-wlw WILLIAM JUDSON.

Notice of Application for License.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I WILL APPLY to the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, ians, at their next term, 1863, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on my premises, for one year. My place of business, and the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold and drank, are located on Lot No 12, in Block No. 87, on Illinois street in the city of Indianapolis. In Center township. street, in the city of Indianapolis, in Center township in Marion county, Indiana. apr 20-w3w

FOR SALE.

STORE ROOM ON Washington Street, FOR SALE. THREE STORY ROOM, HALF A SQUARE WEST of the Baies House, for sale low, for cash.

aprils-dew3w MCKERNAN & PIERCE.

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Exhausted nature's great restorer. A delightful bever- BY THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY FOR TER TREATMENT OF ALL THE DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

ast Pun to I i s the d PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS. A Medical Report. Containing Thirty Fine Plates and Engravingsofts Anatomy and Physiology of the Seet - Organs in-state of Bealth and Disease.

ON A NEW METHOD OF treating Venerial Diseases, including Syphilis in all its stages; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocile, and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder &c., withuable treatise on that wide-spread malady of youth, Seminal Weak-ness, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual ness, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, &c., the se-cret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful

habit of self-abuse. To which is added obs Female Diseases, and other interesting matter of most importance to the married and those contem enter that state. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapwer, on receipt of ten cents or four stamps.

We devote our entire time and attention to the treatment of the various private diseases treated of in our private report. Our Dispensary is the only institution of the kind in America which has been e tablished by a special charter, and this fact should give it a preference over the various quacks of doubtful character to be foun in all

Important to Females!

chorrhea, or "White," Irregular, Painful and Suppress Menstruation, Nervous and General Debility, Diseases of he Womb, Barrenness, &c.

Also for sale, DR. DEWEE'S REGULATOR PILLS .-For Female Obstructions, Irregularities, &c. Married in-lies in certain situations should not use them, as they uld cause miscarriage. Price \$1 per box, and may be DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE-An invaluable article for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring, of the barren who desire children; warranted not to injure the health, and will last for a lifetime. Sent to any ess, under seal, on receipt of the price-TWO DOL

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE-By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from dai All transactions private and confidential. Remember

the name and number. GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, ov15-62d&wly

SCALES. EATHERANIA'S

PATENT PLATFORM SCALES A IRBANK'S CATTLE, HAY, COAL. GRAIN, WAREHOUSE, RAILBOAD,

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Manufactured only by E. & F. FAIRBANK & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vermont. For sale at Manufacturers'prices by W. P. SALLUP, Agent,

74 West Washingtonst., ap21-wly HOTELS.

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F. S. AVELINE, Prop'r, Corner Calhounand Berry Sts.,

(Opposite the Court House,)

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA. aprile, '63-d#wly

AGENTS

WANTED.

Constantly Wanted.

WANT INDUSTRIOUS AND ACTIVE MEN TO canvass the country thoroughly, and deposit our medicine with every family. I am employing agents to canvass, on foot, at \$300, and with horse and buggy \$354 per year. Agents are required to furnish horses and buggies. In addition to the above salary I defray all expenses incident to the business. It is an agreeable and healthful occupation for young men, giving them a good opportunity to make money without the possibility of sustain-

ing loss accruing from selling on commission. Applicates should apply in person, or address (if fur-ther information be desired) the proprietor by letter. No one will be employed for a less term than one year, and will enter into a written contract to that effect. I shall require security in all cases if I am not personally acquainted with the applicant, as I shall intrust in his custory money, medicines, books and receipts to the amount of from \$500 to \$3,000. J. M. FROST, Indianapolis, Indiana. Jan 19-d&wSm

LECAL.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, 88: In the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, June Term, A. D. 1863-Wilson Cock vs Ann Cook.

Be it known, that on this 10th day of April, in the year 1863, the sbove named plaintiff by his attorneys filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court a complaint against said defendant, in the above entitled cause, together with an affidavit of a competent person, that said defendant, Ann Cook, is not a resident of the State

Said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her, and unless she appear and answer or demor thereto, at the calling of said cause, on the second day of the next term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court-house, in the city of indianapelis, on the first Monday in June next, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged will be heard and determined in her absence, Wm. L. Camphell, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS:—In the Common Picas Court of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, June Term, A. D. 1863.—Samuel T. Be it known, that on this 9th day of April in the year 1863, the above named plaintiff by his attorney filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court his complaint

against said defendant in the above entitled cause, together with an affidavit of a competent person, that said defendant, Edna J. Scott, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendant istherefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her, and that un-less she appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the second day of the next term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in June next, said complaint, and the matters and things therein con-tained and alleged, will be heard and determined in her

WILLIAM WALLACE, Clerk.

Davis & Bowles, Attorneys for Plaintiff. aprl3-w3w STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS: Before Lewis B. Willsey, a Justice of the Peace of Franklin Township, Marion County, Indiana, on the 30th day of April, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Samuel M, Brown vs. Richard Dalton. Be it known, that on the 24th day of March, 1863, the above named plaintiff filed in the office of Lewis B. Will-

sey, a Justice of the Peace of Franklin Township, Marion county, Indiana, his complaint against aid defendent in the above entitled cause together with his affidavit that ident, Richard Dalton, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.
Said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filling and pendency of said complaint against him and that up less he appear and answer or demur thereto at the calling of said cause on the 30th day of April, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged will be heard and etermined in his absence.

LEWIS B. WILLSEY, J. P. REAL ESTATE ACENCY.

McKernan & Pierce, REAL ESTATE AGENCY. First Door East of Palmer House,

(UP STAIRS.)

suitthe purchasers.

WE have for sale Houses and Lots in the City of Indianapolis, and Farms and Farming Lauds in his State, and will sell lower than can be purchased now offering at low prices for cash or on time, as may